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N. E. FARMER.

WHICH IS THE MOST DIGNIFIED AND HONORABLE PROFESSION?

"Honor and shame from no condition rise—
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

The late remarks of the venerable John Quincy Adams, before the members of the Bar of the county of Hamilton, Ohio, were of the most interesting character. The following extract is worthy to be treasured up and remembered by every one, whatever his profession may be, but especially by the cultivators of the soil, who, if it were possible, in Mr Adams's estimation, that any class of men should be raised above another in point of superior dignity and honor, would be the favored class: but in his view all professions are equally dignified and honorable, when honorably pursued; and these views must also accord with the feelings of every good and enlightened man on earth:

"Brethren of the Profession of the Law:—Perhaps my estimation of the profession, notwithstanding what I have said, may not be so high as that which many of you make. So deep is my impression of the natural equality of mankind, and of the fundamental rights which that natural equality confers upon every human being, that I have been accustomed, and have accustomed myself, to transfer that principle of equality to all the professions of men—the honest professions adopted by men in the great and various pursuits of life.

It is common to say that the profession of the Law is the highest, most honorable, and most dignified that can be exercised by man. Possibly some of you may think so. It is possible that you may have entered upon the profession with that impression. But that impression is not mine. I do not consider it, in point of dignity, in point of importance, beyond that of the shoemaker, or the tailor, or the housewright, or mason, or any mechanical profession. I consider it not superior to the profession of the healing art, destined to alleviate and remove the physical evils of the human race; far less do I consider it superior to that profession which connects man with the future and with God.

My opinion is, that the profession of Divinity stands upon the same foundation as the profession of the Law. The professors of both are bound by the laws of nature and of God, to pass lives of purity and of innocence, doing all the good they can to their fellow-creatures on earth. And if it is the privilege of the professors of Divinity to stand as mediators between God and man, it is equally that of those of the Law to maintain at all hazards, every individual right conferred upon man by Nature and God. I would say, therefore, that we ought to refer the whole question of the relative dignity and importance of trades, to that sacred principle of natural equality, which is the law of nature between man and man.

I deem it unnecessary to enlarge further on this subject, I will not discuss the right of different classes to make pretensions to the superiority of their respective professions. If there is any one profession which can claim superiority over all the rest, it is that of *the cultivator of the earth*. For him, more than once, that claim has been asserted. But to him I should assign precisely equal rights with all the rest. Because he in numbers counts more than all the rest—though his profession numbers more than ten to one of all others together—I cannot admit superiority on his part over the mechanic, the merchant, or the lawyer."

SYMPHITUM.

Our readers will recollect that we published in the Journal, last spring, a letter from Mr Ezekiel Rich, of Troy, N. H., to the editor of the Keene Sentinel, giving an account of a new article of food, bearing the botanic name of *Symphitum*, but more generally known as *Comfrey*. It was there stated that the root of this plant had never before, to the knowledge of the writer, been cultivated as food for man, or the top as hay for cattle. Mr Rich stated that the product of the top of the plant was very great—two cuttings, in June and September, yielding six tons per acre of good fodder, if well made; and the root, which should be harvested only once in two years, producing 2400 bushels per acre. The root he stated to be very nutritious, wholesome and palateable for man and beast.

The statement was of such a character as to excite some inquiry in our neighborhood, and Mr Abednego Robinson, who is always foremost in making experiments for the improvement of agriculture, last spring took some pains to collect the scattered roots of the Comfrey on his own farms in this town, and from those in his neighborhood, and succeeded in making a small bed of half a rod square.

A few weeks since, in company with some other gentlemen, we visited his premises. The plat was set out in rows of about fifteen inches distant. The tops were thickly set, and we should judge that an acre like it would have produced three or four tons of tops when dried. Mr Robinson has since informed us that he has cut and dried the tops of this plat, and found the weight to be 22 1-2 pounds.

This was cut some time in September. It had suffered the disadvantage of a very dry season, and scarcely started until July. There cannot be much doubt, when the root is firm the next season, that it will at two cuttings each produce 25 pounds, which is about eight tons per acre. Mr Robinson says his stock of all descriptions eat it eagerly.

Another plat on dry ground did not succeed as well as this on moist ground: this, he thinks, may be imputed to extremely dry weather after setting it out. As the season has resulted, it is impossible to judge fairly what ground is most favorable to its culture. It is presumed that it may be cultivated on variable soils, and will produce in proportion to their quality.

We could not but observe the great beauty of this vegetable in its vigor, standing very erect, 2 1-2 feet high, full of leaves, and thick with bloom. Mr R. thinks that the culture of this vegetable will prove a valuable acquisition to agricultural products.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

Emigration Westward.—We were rather surprised to find by a late statement in the travelling notes of Horace Greely, that emigration to the far west is going on, from the supposed fertile soils of western New York and Pennsylvania. He states—"New England never witnessed such an emigration as is now going forward, not only from Buffalo, but more especially from Cattaraugus and Chautauque counties, from Western Pennsylvania and Northern Ohio, to the region of the Upper Lakes and the Mississippi—mainly to Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin. Those regions would soon be filled to overflowing, were they not in turn drained by emigration to Iowa and the Indian territories. So wags the world. We feel the evils which surround us, and are heedless of those in the distance; and the emigrant from Connecticut to Iowa is at first astonished to find as much discontent in his new country as in the old, and a larger proportion bent on 'going West' to better their fortunes. No matter—the Pacific Ocean will bring us up by-and-by."

Leaves.—Among the many materials which at this season may be collected for manure, leaves are far from being the least valuable. As soon as old Boreas has shaken down the withered foliage, harness up your team, and devote a day or so to hauling in a supply to be used as litter for your hogs, sheep, cows, horses and other domestic animals, and whose comfort during winter, is, like your own, promoted by the luxury of a warm bed. In this way, very important and valuable acquisitons may be made in a short time, and without an outlay of much expense.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Eggs.—A correspondent says—"Eggs that produce the male chicken may be distinguished from those that produce the female, by their being longer and more pointed at the ends than those of the female; which are more rounded at the ends.

People who raise chickens for the market will do well to select those eggs which produce the male chicken to set their hens with, as the males will be larger and of more value than the females."—*Plowman.*

The breeders' convention at New York, on the 17th of October, the object of which was to fix upon a scale of points constituting a perfect animal, postponed the consideration of the subject until the next fall meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society. Mr Allen, of New York, mentioned the following as the chief points of excellence: 1st, a deep wide brisket; 2d, a general fineness of bone, hair, skin, and small offal; 3d, good handling.

No man ever regretted that he kept aloof from idle companions in his youth.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE HIGHLAND AGRICULT. SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

Experiments in Deep Plowing.—The experiment was made upon a field, which is sixtyfive feet above the level of the sea. The soil is sandy, resting upon a subsoil of sand and gravel of great depth, and so thoroughly drained by the declivity of the surrounding lands, that want of moisture is its natural defect. There is but little difference between the soil and the stratum on which it rests, beyond what culture and manure have made; but from sinking of gravel, treading of horses, and pressure of the plow, year after year, and age after age, the subsoil had become crusted, hard, and beaten as a road. In short, from shallow plowing, there was but little depth of cultivated earth, and, as on all such soils in dry seasons, the crop was scorched and scanty.

With a view to render this field fruitful in any season, it was subsoiled with the Deanston plow, eighteen inches deep, and sown with wheat. The great vigor and luxuriance of the crop attracted general notice, and it must have yielded an extraordinary increase, if it had not been lodged by wind and rain shortly after the ear appeared. Therefore, it gave only thirtyeight bushels of grain per acre; but there were three tons of straw, which proved its great strength. To this a crop of potatoes and two of wheat succeeded; but it is the culture of this field for crop of 1841, and the results, which chiefly constitute this report.

It was all equally dressed with sea-weed; and four acres of the same quality and description, were measured and staked off. Two of these acres were plowed twelve inches deep, with two horses, and two of them eighteen inches deep, with four horses. These two portions in all other respects, were cultivated and managed exactly alike. They were planted with potatoes in the last week of April, eight inches deep, twelve inches asunder, and in drills thirty inches wide, running at right angles to the furrows of the experimental plowing.

The potatoes were planted deeper than usual, therefore the shoots were longer coming through the ground; but when they did appear, it was with great strength and regularity. They expanded their broad deep-green leaves, and grew vigorously in the dry sandy soil, in a very severe and long-continued drought. It was soon evident that the deepest plowed portion had the advantage; the stems and branches of its plants were stronger, and covered the ground first.

The potatoes were dug in the last week of October, when it was found that the land plowed twelve inches deep, produced 57 bolls per acre, and the land plowed eighteen inches deep, produced 69 bolls per acre, being a difference of twelve bolls per imperial acre, of four cwt. to the boll.

It is a condition annexed to the premium offered by the Highland Agricultural Society for experiments in deep plowing, that one-half of the land used "shall be cultivated in the ordinary way." By evidence before the Agricultural Committee in 1836, the depth of plowing in Scotland is from six to nine inches. If that depth had been taken for the lowest extreme in this experiment, the difference in the production of the two portions, it is believed, would have been greater; but as this field had been plowed twelve inches deep for years, its ordinary depth was adhered to, and the difference is certainly sufficient to establish the advantage of deep plowing.

The potatoes from the deep tillage were larger, more of one size, had fewer small ones, and not so many of a green color as those from the other division.

The practical conclusions to be drawn from this experiment are—

First, That deep plowing increases the produce.

Next, That, as both portions of the land used in the experiment were opened up eighteen inches deep by the subsoil plow in 1837, the full benefit of that operation is not obtained till the earth so loosened is again plowed up. And the reason is evident, for it is then only that the soil is deepened, by an addition from the subsoil with which it is intermixed, and rendered more fruitful.

Lastly, If deep plowing increases the produce, it increases also the supply of vegetable manure; and a greater portion of manure, added to improved culture, must produce a progressive increase of fertility and of produce.

A WIFE WORTH HAVING.

We were favored, a few weeks since, with an interview with Mr Harvey Ford, of Winchester, Litchfield county, who called in to pay his subscription for the fourth volume of the Farmer's Gazette. Mr Ford's farm lies principally in the town of Goshen, and like most of his townsmen, he is a thorough-bred dairyman, and is employed in producing the famous *Goshen Butter and Cheese*, which has acquired such an enviable name all over the land. His operations in this line are not as extensive as many of his neighbors', he keeping only on an average *twenty* cows; but the products of his dairy are of the best quality, and always command the highest price in market. The first premium on Cheese was awarded to him by the Hartford County Agricultural Society, in 1842.

Feeling highly gratified with this opportunity of an interview with an intelligent farmer from that rich section of our State, we exercised our Yankee prerogrative, and asked Mr Ford a great many questions in relation to his business. We ascertained that he had occupied his farm for about sixteen years, during which time his energies had been directed chiefly to the single object of producing a first rate article of butter and cheese—those richest of all the products of agricultural labor. Among other things, we asked him what quantity of these delicious articles his farm produced annually, and how much he usually laid out for labor, &c. From the answer to these questions, we learned two important facts, viz: that Mrs Ford had performed almost the entire labor of the dairy with her own hands, and that Mr F. had a regular account at home of the quantity made each year, the price for which they were sold, &c. At our solicitation he premised to send us a correct statement of his books. Prompt in the fulfilment of his engagement, we received from him, a few days since, a written statement, from which we copy as follows:

108,807 lbs. of cheese and butter, exclusive of what was used in the family, and some sold to families of which no account was kept, made by one woman, (Mrs. Ford,) during a term of sixteen years last past—except a very small proportion made by others during short intervals while she was absent or out of health. The amount of money for which these articles were sold, was $8,340 80. This is an average of 6800 1-2 pounds of butter and cheese per year, selling for $521 30; and all made by the hands of one woman.

Such a wife is an invaluable treasure to her husband. What would some of our modern fine ladies say to this? What would a *fashionable* Miss think, if told on her bridal eve that she would be required during the next sixteen years, to manufacture nearly 7000 lbs. of butter and cheese every summer? If told that instead of spending all her husband's money for silks and laces and other trumpery to enable her to make a great *bustle* in the ball room or at the fashionable watering place, she would be expected by her own industry to add $500 a year to the wealth of the family, how would her little delicate hands be raised in horror at the thought! And yet, our word for it, Mrs Ford has been a happier woman for sixteen years past, than the most tightly laced and profusely bustled dandisette who promenades Broadway or Chapel street. We are almost inclined to read a homily on female education—but it would be out of our appropriate sphere.—*Conn. Far. Gaz.*

ORIGIN OF THE PORTER APPLE.

Mr Wm. Bigelow, a few years ago, published a pamphlet entitled "History of Sherburne." In giving an account of its remarkable trees, he names the Porter Apple Tree. He says it was found growing spontaneously on the farm of Rev. Mr Porter, but produced no fruit for several years. At length Mr P. discovered on it a single apple, which he found to be of very agreeable flavor. He then paid very particular attention to the tree, which became very large and productive, and scions were carried from it in all directions and engrafted on other stocks. He said the stump of the parent tree, in 1830, was still remaining on the farm of Gen. Calvin Sanger.

This apple is well known in Boston, and it commands the very highest price of all fall fruit. It is ripe in September and October. The tree is a pretty thrifty grower, the limbs branching at a proper angle, not extending horizontally like the Greening kinds, nor running up perpendicularly, like the high Sweeting. Its shoots are more slender and delicate than those of the Baldwin, though they are not so liable to be winter killed, for they cease growing earlier in the season. But the Porter is as great and constant a bearer as the Baldwin.

No fall apple is now so great a favorite in Boston, if we except the Hubbardston Nonsuch, as the Porter apple. The Nonsuch ripens in November and December, and is a rich successor of the Porter. We are in much want of trees of these two kinds, as our markets are not half supplied with good fall apples.—*Ploughman.*

Occupation.—No one can be healthy and happy without occupation—some regular employment or profession. The life of an idler, is always an unsatisfactory one, and "killing time" is the most laborious of all work

A gentleman, after having bought a pair of geese of a countryman, in the Boston market, at an extra price, asked the seller why he was so unwilling to sell one alone. "Sir," said he, "they have been constant companions *five-and-twenty years*, and I could not think of parting them."

In Paris, during the month of July, there were 33,000 sheep consumed.

VALUE OF URINE AS A MANURE.

We extract the following from a speech made by Mr Johnson, of Eccleston, at the annual meeting of the Chester (Eng.) Agricultural Society:

"With respect to manures, he would remind them that at the last meeting, Mr Crakanthorp had related to them the anecdote about a man who boasted that he could, through the improvements of science, carry the manure for a field in his breeches' pocket; and who was retorted upon, that he might also carry the *crop* in his waistcoat pocket. But it was a fact now, that with respect to guano, the required manure for a wagon-load of crop might be conveyed to the field in a wheel-barrow. He then made some judicious observations on the management of manures, particularly in respect to those liquid manures which now upon very many farms run waste. He had made some inquiries of a gentleman of eminence in agricultural science; and he had learned from him that the liquid from one cow would, if distilled, produce a manure *as valuable as guano*, and worth 4*l.* annually. It was calculated that there were eight million cows in this kingdom, so that the liquid manure from them would be worth about 32,000,000*l.* Now, if one-tenth of this could be saved, it would pay the property tax!

It has been ascertained by experiments that a cow voids in a year 13,000 lbs. weight of urine; this contains 900 lbs. of solid matter, finely dissolved, (including 230 lbs. of ammonia,) which solid matter would be more fertilizing than guano.

In Flanders, where manuring has been long practically studied, and where liquid manures are highly esteemed, the urine of one cow kept up all the year round, is valued at 40s.

In a course of experiments made with the solid matter extracted from urine, applied at the rate of a hundred weight and a half to the acre, the following results were obtained:

An acre undressed produced	
Wheat,	44 bushels.
Oats,	49 do.
Turnips,	12 1-4 tons.
Potatoes,	12 3-4 do.
An acre dressed produced	
Wheat,	54 1-2 bush.
Oats,	50 do.
Turnips,	24 1-2 tons.
Potatoes,	14 1-2 do.

Let any dairy farmer, with these facts before him, make a fair calculation of what is lost to himself and the country by the hitherto unheeded waste of the urine of his cattle, and he will see the importance of taking some steps for preserving it in future."

Minute Mechanism.—By a measurement lately made by one skilled in curiosities, it is found that the silk worm's thread is so fine that one drachm of it will extend a distance of one hundred and eighty-five miles and ninety-two feet; while the same weight of a common grass-spider's thread will reach two hundred and twelve miles and seventy-four feet.

There is in every mind a court, before which all the thoughts, designs and actions, are arraigned and tried. There is no appeal from the decisions of this court, for truth sits as judge—and when it pronounces sentence, every criminal is his own executioner.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

We copy the following from the Mark-Lane (London) Express. The letter is addressed to Messrs. Lea, Perrins & Smith, chemists:

Dear Sirs—I am sure you will be much pleased to hear of the success that has attended the application of the 112 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia I had from your house.

I applied it by hand and without any admixture upon some grass lawns and banks surrounding my house—in all about an acre—previously very brown and mossy, though I had occasionally applied hard soil, salt, liquid manure, &c. For the first day or so after the application of the sulphate, I observed that much of the grass had the appearance of being slightly singed; but in a few days it began to assume a very healthy color, which was rapidly succeeded by a most luxuriant growth, and the appearance of a good deal of herbage resembling small-leafed clover, bearing a yellow blossom, which I do not remember previously to have seen on any part. The lawns have continued to improve so rapidly, not only in color but product, as to excite the surprise of all my friends who had seen them before; and I assure you that my gardener complains of being obliged to mow three or four times now where he had previously to do so once only. The effect at present, (with every appearance of its continuance,) has been such as very greatly to exceed any other manure I have ever tried.

I am yours, truly,

THOMAS FRANCE.

Preservation of Apples.—In the London Gardener's Chronicle, we find the following account of the mode of preserving apples, adopted by a gentleman in Herefordshire. We are of the opinion it would succeed any where.—*Alb. Cult.*

"He covers the floor of his cellar with hurdles two in thickness, and on these he puts a little straw, upon which the apples are placed without further care. He has at present 110 bushels of apples thus stored in his small cellar: two or three times a week, he gives a good wetting with fresh water, as much as he thinks will *thoroughly wet the whole of them.* This water drains off through the straw and hurdles into a well. In this way, his apples keep well until the time he usually disposes of them."

Laborers.—"The laboring men of this country are vast in number and respectable in character. We owe to them, under Providence, the most gladsome spectacle the sun beholds in its course—a land of cultivated and fertile fields, an ocean white with canvass. They are the blood and sinews of the nation—its main support in peace, and its defence in war."

Poverty is often a torch-light which kindles up an intellectual flame to brighten and beautify the whole moral world; while the glitter of gold blinds the vision of millions to their best inerests, and finally leaves them in hopeless ignorance and disgrace.

Right.—The Courts of Georgia have decided that the refusal to take a newspaper from the Post Office and leaving it uncalled for, when all the arrearages are not paid, are "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

CHINESE AGRICULTURE.

The greatest annual festival upon which the sovereign appears in his sacerdotal character is that of the celebration of the season of the spring, which takes place about the middle of February, and is one of those ancient observances that help to preserve the primitive character of this nation. It is then that the Emperor performs the part of the husbandman, by ploughing and sowing seed in an enclosure set apart for that purpose near the palace. The day for the royal ploughing is fixed by the Board of Rites, and this ceremony was accompanied by many solemnites on the part of the Emperor, and those who were to assist at the sacrifices—such as fasting three days until the evening of each, and abstaining from all kinds of amusement during that period. Early on the morning of the festival, the Emperor attended by the great officers of State, repairs to the temple of the Earth, where he makes sacrifices and implores a blessing on the labors of the spring, that they may produce a plentiful harvest; and when these rites are ended he descends from the temple into the field where all the requisite preparations have been made by forty or fifty husbandmen who are in attendance. The Emperor ploughs a few furrows with his own hands, and sows five sorts of grain; after which twelve grandees of the first class, plough and sow in turn, and then the work is completed by the professional husbandmen, each of whom receives a present of a piece of Nankin cloth. The produce of this field is held sacred, and carefully preserved in a granary by itself, to be used for most solemn sacrifices. The ploughing by the Imperial husbandman takes place only in the capitol; but in every large city a ceremony is performed, called "meeting the spring," when the Governor assumes the character of high priest, and goes out in state, carried in a finely ornamented sedan-chair, preceded by banners, lighted torches, and music. He is followed by several mandarins in their sedans, and by a number of litters, in which are placed children who are fancifully dressed and crowned with flowers, representing various deities connected with the labors of the field. But the most prominent figure among the *dramatis personæ* is a huge earthen buffalo, the representative of spring, which is borne in procession to meet the high priest, who delivers a lecture on the benefits of husbandry, which is one of sixteen discourses read annually to the people. At the conclusion of the lecture, he strikes the buffalo three times with a staff, when it is immediately broken in pieces by the populace, and a number of little porcelain cows with which it was filled, furnish materials for a scramble. The rest of the day is devoted to amusements.

It is thus that the rulers of China, both by precept and example, stimulate their subjects to the pursuit of agriculture, so essential to the support of the empire. And, as the Emperor in person plows the land and sows the seed, so the Empress also performs her part to encourage another most important branch of industry, by going through, in appearance, at least, all the labors connected with the culture of silk.—*Miss Corner's History of China.*

RINGING YOUNG BULLS.

The young 1-year-old bulls should be furnished with a ring in their nose. This instrument is useful not only in leading the animal, but, being constantly in use, in keeping his temper in subjection. I have no doubt whatever that such a ring affords the most complete command over the most furious bull. In case of a bull becoming more irritative and troublesome as he advances in years, which many bulls are inclined to be, the ring furnishes the means of curbing him at once, when it would otherwise be impossible to get hold of his nose. It affords also an easy means of suspending a light chain from the nose to the ground, upon which the fore feet are ready to catch in walking, when the nose receives so sudden a check, that whenever the bull attempt to run at any one in the field, he pains himself. Even a young bull in a field, may follow you at first in sport, and run at you afterwards in earnest. I remember of being encountered by a 2-year-old bull in the midst of a field. Instead of recognizing me, which he used to do, he advanced towards me, bellowing, scraping the ground first with one fore-foot, and then another, and casting the earth over his back. Feeling it to be vain to reach a fence or gate before he could overtake me, and knowing it to be dangerous to indicate any motion like retreat, I determined on standing still, and on doing one or both of two things, should he approach near enough—namely, to hit him on the forehead with a large stone, and should that fail to scare him, to seize him by the tail. With this intent, I picked up a large stone in each hand, and watching the moment when he came near enough, about 5 yards, when his head was at the ground, and while he was bellowing and preparing to make a rush at me, (which, singular enough, bulls always do at people with their *eyes closed*,) I deliberately aimed and struck him a blow with all my might between the horns with a stone, the shock of which so terrified him, that he turned round, shook his head, and ran away from me at fast trot. Had this manœuvre not succeeded in scaring him with the second stone, there was no alternative for me but that of laying hold of his tail; and there is no great difficulty in effecting this with a bull, by boldly going up, and slipping instantly behind him, seize the tail. When the tail is held firmly, the bull has no power to kick, or throw you off; and your policy is to kick his shins if you have no stick, but if you have a stout one, belabor his shanks until he lies down exhausted, which he will soon do under such a punishment, and then you may effect your escape. A number of sharp strokes on the bony or bare part of his legs, will deprive him of courage much more quickly than severer punishment upon the fleshy part of his rump and flanks. Not content with defeating him in the manner described, I had him immediately brought home, and putting a strong rein-rope in the ring of his nose, led him out to the highway, and gave him such a punishment, by pulling at, and checking his speed by, the nose, while trying to run away from me, that he became subdued at the sight of a man ever after. To keep him constantly in check, however, a chain of such a length as to trail on the ground, was suspended from the ring. This was the first and only instance of bad temper he ever showed.

The ring is put into the bull's nose in this way: Let a ring of iron be provided, of perhaps 2 1-2 inches in diameter over all, and 1-4 inch diameter in the rod, when finished. It should have a joint in it, to let the ring open wide enough to pass one end through the nose, and the two sides of the ring, on being closed again after the operation, are kept together with two countersunk screws. An iron rod tapering to the point, and stouter than the rod of the ring, should be provided. Let a cart-rope have a noose cast firm at its middle, and put the noose over the bull's head, and slip it down his neck, with the knot undermost, till it rests upon the breast. Any mortared wall sufficiently low to allow the bull's head to reach over it, will answer to put him against; or what is safer for his knees, any gate-way with a stout bar of wood placed across it as high as his breast. Place the bull's breast against the wall or bar, and pass the rope from the lowest part of the neck along each side round the buttocks, like a breeching, and bring one end of the rope over the wall or bar on each side of the bull's head, where a stout man holds on at each end, and it is the duty of both these men to prevent the bull from retreating backwards from the wall or bar. A man also stands on each side of the bull's buttock to prevent him shifting his position. The operator having the iron rod given him heated in the fire, just red enough to see the heated part in daylight, he takes the bull by the nose with his left hand, and feeling inwards with his fingers, past all the soft part of the nostrils, until he reaches the cartilage or septum of the nose, he keeps open the nostrils, so as on passing the hot iron through the septum, it may pass clear through without touching the outer skin of the nostrils, taking care to pass the iron parallel to the front skin of the nose, otherwise the hole will be oblique. Immediately after the rod has been passed through far enough to make the hole sufficiently large to give free play to the ring, and the wound has been sufficiently seared, the operator takes the ring, opened, and still keeping hold of the bull's nose with the left hand, passes it through the hole, and on bringing the two ends together, puts in the screws, and secures them firmly with a screw-driver. On being satisfied that the ring turns easily round in the hole, and hangs or projects evenly, the bull is then released. The ring should not be used until the wound of the nose is completely healed, though it is not uncommon to see the poor animal tormented, in being led about by the ring immediately after the operation, when every part of the nose is still tender and sensitive

So alarmed do some bulls become from the operation, that they hang back from the leading rope of the ring with such force as to pull the ring through the nose: rather than such a result should occur, the rope should be slackened, and the animal relieved from pain as often and until he learns to yields to the rope. On first trying to lead a bull by the ring, the drover should not endeavor to *pull* the animal along after himself, but allow him to step on while he walks by his side, or even behind him, with the rope in his hand. While so following, to relieve the animal as much as practicable of the weight of the rope upon the nose, the drover should throw the middle of the rope upon the bull's back, and retain a hold of its end. Should he offer to step backwards, a tap on the shank with a stick will prevent him; and should he attempt to run forward, a momentary check of the rope will slacken his pace. On no account should the drover attempt to struggle with the bull on the first occasion: on the contrary, he should soothe and pacify him, and endeavor to inspire him with confidence in himself and the rope, and to show him that he will receive no hurt if he will but walk quietly along. The animal will soon learn the tuition he is undergoing, if he is properly dealt with, but if tormented merely that the drover may show his power over a powerful animal, it may be a long time, if ever, before he will learn to behave quietly when led.—*Stephens' Book of the Farm.*

From the Cincinnati Atlas.

HORTICULTURAL TOUR TO BOSTON.

NO. II

Messrs. Editors—By my former communication, I became pledged to continue the subject, if you deemed it of sufficent importance to your Horticultural readers to publish the same. To redeem this pledge will be a sufficient apology for my again troubling you. Without recurring to what has been said, I shall proceed with the narrative of my observations.

In my visit to Mr Kenrick's extensive fruit and ornamental establishment, at Newton, I regretted to find him absent from home. This deprived me of an interview at his beautiful location. Mr K.'s collection is very large, to which he is making constant and extensive additions, by importations from Europe. There being no one at hand to explain, I took a hasty ramble over his extensive grounds, and departed, in the hope that I should have found time to again visit him.

In the vicinity of Mr Kenrick's, there are other public nurseries. The Messrs. Winship's is among the oldest and largest. They are perhaps the most extensive, in the *ornamental* line, of any establishment about Boston: their grounds are beautifully located, five miles from the city, on the Western Railroad, which runs directly through them, making them, by this easy and pleasant mode of access, a place of great resort. Every thing is tastefully arranged and neatly kept.

Mr James L. L. F. Warren, an intelligent and enterprising nurseryman, not far from the Messrs. Winship, although comparatively young in the business, bids fair not to be left far behind, if one may judge from the taste, industry, and good judgment displayed about his grounds in the arrangement of its various departments. His collection of green-house plants is quite good, especially in that of the Camellia, of which he has a large collection of fine looking plants. His fruit department is respectable, and he is making arangements to do an extensive business in this line. He has produced a very superior Seedling Strawberry, also a fine Seedling Raspberry, and a Seedling Cherry, which bid fair to rank high in these classes of fine fruits.

In my visit to the Messrs. Hyde, of Newton, I was much interested. In these gentlemen I found the true New England character exemplified—"a place for everything, and everything in its right place." In connection with their farming and fruit operations, they are doing considerable in the nursery line. One of them, with delight, pointed out to me the various interesting objects of the place; among the rest, a great elm, under the shadow of whose boughs, his ancestry, for three or four generations back, were wont to rest their weary limbs from their toilsome but weary labor. In speaking of the fine appearance of their crops and trees, on land which had been so long in use, he observed that they were obliged to manure highly.

In answer to an inquiry as to what it had cost them, he said that they had paid as high as $500 per annum for manure; and they found the more they bought and put on the land, the better they could afford to pay for it. The next object which attracted my attention was the great quantity of fruit on their Plum trees. They informed me that but a few years since, they were unable to save any of this fruit, from the ravages of that destructive insect, the *Curculio*, until they were advised, and resorted to saturating the ground, for some distance round the trees, with salt ley, since which they have found no trouble from the Curculio. This salt ley is the soapboilers' refuse, a highly saline substance: the query in my mind is, whether this saline substance does not destroy the Curculio in its *grub form* in the earth; if so, then the difficulty in the way of a plentiful crop of this very fine fruit is entirely within the control of the cultivator, at so cheap a rate that no one need hesitate to employ it. There is no country in the world where the Plum tree flourishes better, or fruits more profusely than in the Western country; and yet there is perhaps no country where less Plums are brought to maturity. If, therefore, any method can be discovered by which this common enemy to the Plum may be destroyed, we shall add much to the luxury of the dessert, in this delicious fruit. I hope, therefore, that your readers will give this subject a fair trial, and report the result.

In my visit to the new grounds of the Messrs. Hovey, at Cambridge, I was much pleased with the enterprising spirit with which they are progressing in their operations. The location is a fine one for a public nursery, and they have made a good beginning. They have erected a handsome and spacious green-house. Their collection of plants is good, especially in that of the Rose, which is large, and very fine. Their collection of Dahlias is also good. They have quite a respectable number of fruit and ornamental trees, to which they are making rapid additions, and will, without doubt, rank in a very short time among the best establishments in the country.

My attention was next directed to the nursery of Mr Samuel Pond, of Cambridgeport. This gentleman deserves much credit for the neatness and order in which he keeps his grounds, and everything connected with his business. His trees look uncommonly fine, and although his grounds are not extensive, he appears to understand the true method of turning them to the best account. He has proved himself to be a most successful cultivator, not only of trees, but also of fruit, especially of the Currant, by his fine displays at the Horticultural Rooms in Boston.* I am told that his method of treating the Currant is, having planted out the best sorts in rows a suitable distance apart, he runs the plow between the rows annually, throwing the earth from the plants; he then fills the furrow with old, well-rotted manure, then turns the earth back with the plow. This, with a suitable spring pruning, secures to him an ample reward for his labor, in an abundant crop of superior fruit. Would it not be well if our fruit growers could be induced to pay a little more attention to this fruit?

With your leave, I will trouble you with a few more observations, in a future number of your excellent paper, and in the mean time I remain yours, with much respect, A. H. ERNST.

*We presume the writer here alludes to some other cultivator as having been particularly successful with the Currant—probably Mr A. D. Williams, of Roxbury.

From the American Agriculturist.

HINTS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF HENS.

The recipes for producing eggs are innumerable. One proposes retaining no male bird in the flock; another would have one to each half dozen hens. One requires, as the sole condition of their laying, that they be furnished with lime; a second, a warm room; a third, plenty of gravel; and a fourth, parched corn; while some would allow a nest full of eggs to lay to, others would not permit the poor biped even one she may call her own. There is scarcely anything on which there is more twattle and quackery; and to remove equally the whims and ignorance connected with it, we devote a few minutes for the purpose of partially elucidating the subject.

The hen is peculiarly an egg-producing bird. She has the same predisposition for laying, that the cow has for secreting milk. Some breeds are better adapted for this object than others; but in all that have ever come within our notice, the proper food and circumstances are alone wanting to produce a reasonable quantity of eggs. What are these requisites? Let us first inquire what it is we wish to procure, and the answer will enlighten us materially as to our first queries.

The egg consists of three distinct parts—the shell, the white, and the yolk. A good-sized egg will weigh 1000 grains, of which about 107 are shell, 604 are white, and 289 are yolk. Of the shell, 97 per cent. is carbonate of lime, 1 per cent. phosphate of lime and magnesia, and 2 per cent. albumen. The white consists of 12 per cent. of albumen, 2.7 of mucus, 0.3 of salts, and 85 of water. The yolk has about 17.4 per cent. of albumen, 28.6 of yellow oil, 54 of water, with a trace of sulphur and phosphorus. The above are the constituents of eggs, which have been formed when the bird has free access to the various articles which constitute her natural food. But they vary with circumstances. When full fed and denied all access to lime, she will form an egg without the shell, and deliver it enclosed in the membrane or sack which always surrounds the white when covered by the shell. When scantily fed, they will frequently lay; but from a deficiency of nutriment, the egg will be meagre and watery, and possess but a small portion of the nutritious qualities peculiar to them. To produce the largest number of good eggs on the least quantity of food, several things are requisite, the first of which is an *abundance of the right kind of food.* This is the most readily obtained in part from animal food. In warm weather, when they have a free range, they can generally supply their wants, in the abundance of insects, earth worms, and other animal matters within their reach. How greedy do they show themselves of everything of an animal character. There is nothing scarcely of this nature they refuse, and so ravenous are they for this species of food, that I have seen them fasten to the entrails of a slaughtered pig, a part of which they had swallowed, and were unable to separate it from the adhering mass; and who that has been familiar with rural scenes, has not often observed them in summer, with a snake 15 or 18 inches long squirming in their beak, or an unlucky toad, as large as one of their own eggs, dangling in their bill, a prey to their carnivorous propensities. The large proportion of albumen contained in their eggs, requires that much of their food should be highly nitrogenized, and when they cannot procure this in animal matter, it must be given in grains containing it. Indian corn has but a very small proportion, yielding only about .19 per cent. of nitrogen. Oats have a much larger proportion, affording 2.2 per cent., being more than eleven times as much as corn, pound for pound. Wheat has from 2 to 3 1-2 per cent. Barley affords more than corn, but much less than oats. Many of the vegetables yield nitrogen in small quantities, such as potatoes, which, when boiled, are a favorite, and perhaps economical food for hens. But after supplying them with a due proportion of animal food, which under favorable circumstances, they will procure for themselves when enjoying a good range in summer, the most economical food is oats. When wheat is grown on the premises, it is probable that is the next most economical, the much larger quantity of nitrogen contained in it, being more than a compensation for its increased price.

Hens will do much better to have a free range, as their instinct enables them to select food precisely adapted to their wants; and the exercise and rolling in the dirt are essential to their health. If confinement is necessary, in addition to the food above, they must be furnished with plenty of clean water, gravel and lime. Gravel is necessary to grind their food, and without lime they cannot form their shells; for though a small portion exists in all grains, it is not in sufficient quantity to afford the amount required for the formation of the shell. A small amount of sulphur and phosphorus is found in the egg, but this exists to a sufficient extent in their ordinary food, nearly all substances yielding a portion of each. In winter, hens should be kept warm, or they will not lay to any extent. If surrounded with a comfortable temperature, with the addition of the food above indicated, they will lay nearly all the time.

There is great economy in keeping hens where there are suitable conveniences for them; for if furnished with plenty of proper food and a warm room, even in winter they will produce two or three times the value of their food in eggs, as they command a larger price at that time. At all other seasons when they run about, they select for themselves nearly all the food they consume, which would otherwise be of no use to their owner; nay, frequently its consumption is of positive benefit to him. Such are all insects, grubs, worms, and their larvæ, and any animal or vegetable food scattered round the premises, that would otherwise become putrid, and taint the atmosphere.

If to the usual qualities of hens, a breed of peculiar elegance, of graceful forms, and beautiful plumage, be added good layers and good carcase, we have a combination of utility, luxury, and taste in this bird, which should commend them as general favorities.

I will add a fact, which is not known, except, perhaps, to some of peculiarly discriminating and highly cultivated palates, that in addition to their stronger claims on the score of beauty, the flesh of the yellow-legged is much richer, and more highly flavored, than either the white or the black-legged hens. R. L. ALLEN.

Salting Stock.—Stock of all descriptions require to be salted at least thrice a week; and if, instead of giving them all salt, equal parts of salt, lime and ashes were mixed together, the compound would prove cheaper and more health-preserving. —*Amer. Fr.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1843.

FISH MANURE.

A correspondent wishes information on the subject of fish manures:—1st, The most valuable species of fish used. 2d, Their comparative value compared with other manures. 3d, The quantity used per acre. 4th, The mode of applying—whether in a crude state, or made into a compost—and any other information in relation to the subject.

Before attempting to answer these inquiries, we shall be obliged to confess our ignorance upon the subject, so far as relates to our own experience in using this manure. But as it has been extensively used on some portions of our own sea-coast, especially in Rhode Island, on Long Island, in some of the maritime sections of our own State, and in England, we may be enabled to draw from the writings and experience of others, some particulars which may be beneficial to our correspondent and others.

C. W. Johnson, in his valuable work, says that "fish are very rich fertilizers; the fleshy or muscular portions abounding in oil. The scales are composed of coagulated albumen, phosphate and carbonate of lime, in different proportions. The fish usually employed as manure in England are, sprats, pilchards, herring, sticklebacks, and whale blubber." He says the quantity of sprats applied to the acre varies from twentyfive to fortyfive bushels, the poor gravelly soils requiring more than the loamy lands. "They are spread by hand, from seed baskets, and on winter fallows intended for oats; on which, especially if the summer is not too dry, it produces most luxuriant crops, of a peculiar dark-green color, yielding 10 or 11 quarters (80 to 88 bushels,) to the acre, and that on land of a second-rate description. The effect, however, remains only for one crop. They produce an equally good result if mixed with earth, and suffered to remain and dissolve for some time in the heap, before they are carted on the land. In this way, they answer exceedingly well for turnips.

"The employment of herring for the purpose of manuring the ground, is limited to those districts near the sea, to which they are regular visitors in large shoals. They are a very oily fish, and produce the same luxuriance of growth as sprats or pilchards. Arthur Young has given us an account of an experiment, in which some wheat manured with these fish, grew so luxuriantly, that it was entirely laid before the period of harvest. Very numerous or accurate experiments with this fish can hardly be expected, for its use must be confined to peculiar districts; and when obtained, it is generally plowed in with considerable expedition, or dug into earth heaps, which is a mode found to answer extremely well."

"When once the fish begin to putrefy, their fertilizing properties rapidly diminish; the oil from the fermenting sprats, I have seen dripping from the wagons as they travelled along; thus they speedily lose in weight, and become intolerably obnoxious to the district through which they pass."

Mr Johnson informs us that fish oils are composed of exactly the same materials that constitute all vegetable substances, differing only in the proportions; for sugar, starch, gluten, gum, &c., are all composed of these three substances—carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, in which fish oils abound.

According to Dr. Thompson's analyses of train oil, (and all fish oils do not materially differ from this in composition,) he found in 100 parts—

Carbon,	68.87
Hydrogen,	16.10
Oxygen,	15.03
	100.

Spermaceti oil, according to Dr. Ure, contains in 100 parts—

Carbon,	78.00
Hydrogen,	11.80
Oxygen,	10.20
	100.

It will be perceived by these statements that the more oily the fish, the more valuable it is for manure. Every portion of the oil is food for plants.

The kind of fish most in use as a manure, on the coast of New England, is the Menhaden, in some places called the Hardhead. Dr. Mitchell says they are peculiar to our marine coast, and not an inhabitant of the transatlantic waters. In a letter from Lemuel W. Briggs, of Bristol, R. I., published in the N. E. Farmer, in 1825, we get the following particulars:

"The Menhaden in size are larger than the alewives, and smaller than the shad, which they very much resemble in shape and appearance. They come into our bays and harbors in the month of April, and continue until late in the fall. When they first make their appearance, they are not so fat, and do not yield so much oil. They are taken in seines, and generally sell out of the boat from 16 to 25 cents per barrel. From two to three barrels are esteemed equal to a common load of manure.

"There are three ways in which they are generally applied as a manure:

"1. They are spread on meadows [not what are called fresh meadows in Mass.,] immediately after, or soon after mowing. It is generally done with a fork from the cart, taking care to go about and lay them apart 6, 8, or 10 inches. From 30 to 75 barrels on an acre, is a common coat. An immediate decomposition of fish takes place, the oil escapes and runs into the ground, and wherever it touches, the grass, in a few days, is entirely destroyed, first turning a dark red, and then to a black mouldy color. In a short time there will start up an entire new crop of grass around every fish, and grow surprisingly fast. What is astonishing, yet true, in moist cold meadows, (and it is on such meadows and pastures the do best,) where nought but the poorest and coarsest grass grew before, not worth mowing, herds-grass, red-top, &c., as if by charm, will make their appearance, grow and cover the ground, and frequently from one to three tons of hay will be cut the succeeding summer. It is supposed that the seeds of these grasses lie in a dormant state until they feel the vivifying effects of the fish oil. The grass thus brought forth, is very sweet, so that cattle, horses or sheep prefer it, and will turn over the fish to eat it, and the hay partakes of the same qualities.

"The influence of a coat of fish on grass land, will be plainly discernable for 4 or 5 years, but most farmers apply a fresh coat once in three years. The practice of fishing meadows has been followed by some farmers in this State for 20 years, and perhaps longer, but it is not more than 10 years since they have been so generally used in this town.

"2. These fish are plowed into tillage land in the fall of the year. When spread on land and suffered to lie and rot, much of the fertilizing qualities of the fish pass off in the air, which is very sensibly impregnated by it, but in the latter case, the whole fish rots and unites with the soil or earth, and adds very much to the fertility. Some of our best crops of onions are raised from land prepared in this way. Many farmers place one or two fish near a hill of corn before weeding or half hilling, at which time they are covered with the hoe. The growing crop will be much improved, but the crop of corn or rye the following year, will feel in a greater degree their fertilizing effects.

"3. In seasons of the year when it is not convenient to spread them on meadows or plow them in, *a fish heap*, as it is generally called, is made. This is usually done by plowing a spot of ground as large as is desirable, and putting on this a coat of earth from 8 to 10 inches thick; on this, place a laying of fish and a laying of earth alternately, taking care that the last coat shall be of earth, and sufficiently thick to prevent the escape of the effluvia arising from them during their decomposition. In the spring of the following year, the heap is dug over and immediately carried where it is wanted, and plowed in.

"In either of the above ways that fish are used, we have an excellent manure and at not much exceeding half the cost of any other kind."

As to the comparative value of fish and other manures, we believe no careful experiment has been made, to ascertain this with any accuracy. Mr Job Durfee, of Tiverton, R. I., in answer to the inquiries of Dr. C. T. Jackson, when engaged in his geological survey in that State, says, that fish manure is more active and quicker than stable manure. "Fish used alone, exhausts itself in three or four years, unless the crop be consumed on the ground. After being used on corn, it throws up a great crop of grain, (if grain follow,) but the new meadow is too frequently light. Its use should be continued on the meadow." Mr Joseph Childs, of Portsmouth, R. I., has used fish for manure 20 years, and considers 40 barrels per acre equal to 8 cartloads of common manure.

(To be continued.)

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Dec. 2, 1843.

The exhibition of fruits today was excellent,—the quantity was not large, but very select.

A Seedling Pear was exhibited, grown by Mr S. L. Goodale, of Saco, Me., known as the McLaughlin, and described by Mr Manning in No. 33, page 62 of Hovey's Magazine. This Pear makes three new varieties of American origin, brought to the notice of the Society within a few months, that should be in every selection of good Pears.

Mr S. Pond, of Cambridgeport, presented several dishes of fine fall and winter Pears, consisting of Angoulême, Dix, Diel, and Napoleon. They were purchased by one of our most popular fruit sellers, at about a dollar a dozen for the lot, or about twenty dollars a bushel.

By Mr Vandine, of Cambridgeport—Delices d' Hordenpont (?) a fine flavored Pear; Marie Louise and new Long Rosewater do.; fine specimens.

From Mr Geo. Howland, of New Bedford—20 oz. Apples, grown by him on his farm in Cayuga county, N. Y. They were of a large size, striped, with red and green, and of a good flavor. Considering the size, color, and flavor, they will rate with the best. Mr H. has our thanks for this exhibition.

From Mr S. W. Cole, a fine specimen of the Golden Ball Apples.

From Mr Edmund Marsh, of Quincy, a fine specimen of Lewis Pears. We have not known the Lewis better than they are this year.

From B. V. French, Apples—Wells Pippin.

From Mr E. M. Richards, Dedham, a fine specimen of the Minister Apple and Winter Nelis Pears.

For the Committee,

BENJ. V. FRENCH.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending Dec. 3.

Dec. 1843.	7, A. M.	12, M.	5, P. M.	Wind.
Monday,	27	29	27	25	N. W.
Tuesday,	28	22	36	36	N. W.
Wednesday,	29	26	36	34	N. E.
Thursday,	30	22	23	24	N.
Friday,	1	19	26	24	N. E.
Saturday,	2	25	33	30	N.
Sunday,	3	18	35	30	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Dec. 4, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 600 beef cattle, 150 stores, 750 Sheep and 900 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—A small advance was effected. We quote a few extra $4 75, first quality $4 25 a $4 50, second quality $3 75 a $4 00, third quality $2 75 a $3 75.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess $3 25, No. 1, $2 62 a $2 75, No. 2, $2 a $2 12.

Stores.—Two year old $9 a 13. Three year old $12 a 18.

Sheep.—Lots were sold from 92c. to $1 50. Wethers from $1 33 to $2.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 4 a 4 3-8 for sows, and 5 a 5 3-8 for barrows. At retail from 4 1-2 to 6 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $0 00 to 2 62 per bushel. Red Top 45 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 00 to 12c.—Southern, 9 a 10 c. Flax Seed, $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $2 75 per bushel.

GRAIN. Since the last weekly report the arrivals of Corn have been quite large, and nearly all sold at a slight decline on previous reported prices.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 60 to 61—Southern, round yellow, old, 59 a 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 54 a 56—do. do. white 50 a 51—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00 —Rye, Northern, 67 a 70—do. Southern, 63 a 66 — Oats, Southern, 31 a 32—Northern do. 00 to 34—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 25 a 35—Bran, 18 a 20.

FLOUR. The market, as usual, during Thanksgiving week, has been very languid, and the arrivals have mostly gone into store on importers' account.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $4 75 a 4 87 —do. wharf, $0 00 a 0 00—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 4 75—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 75 a 0 00 —Fredericksburg, low l'd 4 mos. $4 75 a 4 87—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 0 00 a 0 00. —Georgetown, $4 75 a 5 50—Richmond Canal, $4 75 a 4 87 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 81 a 4 87— do fancy brands $5 00 a 5 50 — Ohio via Canal, $4 81 a 5 00—do do New Orleans, cash $4 75 a 5 00. Rye, $3 37 a 3 50—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 87 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. The transactions in most articles under this head have been to a moderate extent, without producing any material variation in prices.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $7 00 a 8 00—Navy—$6 50 a 7 00.—No. 1, 6 00 a 6 50—do Prime $5 25 a 5 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $00 00 a 13 50—do Clear $12 50 a 13 00 do. Mess, 11 50 a 12 00—do Prime $10 00 a 10 50—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00— Butter, shipping, 8 a 11—do store, uninspected, 6 a 10—do dairy, 11 cts. a 13—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 07 a 7½ —do South and Western, 6 a 7 — Hams, Boston, 7 a 8 — Southern and Western, 5½ a 6½—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3 a 4½ —do new milk, 4½ a 5½.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

There continues to be a good demand for fleece and pulled Wool, and prices are firm. No important sales of coarse foreign have come to our knowledge during the week.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood do 33 a 35—Do. 3-4 do 32 a 00—Do. 1-2 do 29 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 27 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23— Do. unwashed, 9 a 12 — Bengasi do 6 a 8—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 28 a 32—No. 1 do. do. do. 25 a 27—No. 2 do do do 19 a 22—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

But few Hops have come to market during the week past —not over 75 bales— and although the transactions have been limited, a better feeling is manifest among the dealers.

1st sort Mass 1843, lb. 7 a 7½; 2d do 5 a 6. 1842, 0.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed 9 to 9 50.

EGGS, 12 a 15.

GARDEN SEEDS! GARDEN SEEDS!!

The subscribers are now receiving their fall supply of Garden, Grass and Field Seeds of every description, and would respectfully recommend to their customers and the public to send in their orders as early as possible, to secure a supply from their choicest lots.

Their stock of Seeds for this season will be very full and complete, and most of the varieties being raised under their own inspection, they can confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities. Among them are

Long Blood Beet,	Ruta Baga,
Early Turnip do.	Long Orange Carrot,
French Sugar do.	Early Horn do.
Mangel Wurtzel do.	White Field do.

Also, Cucumber and Cabbage Seeds of every variety; Peas and Beans, of every kind; which, together with a large supply of every kind of seed desirable for the field or garden, comprise the most complete and extensive assortment of Seeds to be found in any similar establishment in the country.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,
N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

Oct. 15, 1843.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satitfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & Co., 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. Oct 26.

FRUIT TREES.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish every description of Fruit Trees, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants. The autumn is a suitable time to transplant many Trees and Plants, and often times more convenient than in spring. We have as great a variety of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, &c. as can be found in the country, and offer them at the lowest prices.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Oct. 11, 1843.

PUMPKIN SEED WANTED.

The subscribers will pay a fair price for a few bushels of the "old fashioned yellow Pumpkin Seed," suitable for planting.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Nov. 23.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Maugel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

HARRIS' TREATISE ON INSECTS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK CO., Harris' Treatises on Insects. Price $2. Also, the second edition of Dana' Muck Manual, price 62½ cts. Feb. 5.

WINSHIPS' NURSERY,

Brighton near Boston,

Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road, 5 miles from the city.

The season for transplanting is at hand, and all those who wish to supply themselves with choice Fruit and ornamental Trees, can be furnished at short notice, with the finest varieties by the proprietors of this celebrated nursery.

Fruit Trees, including all the varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, &c. &c.

Catalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery.

Trees carefully packed to insure safety in long voyages.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store of J. Breck & Co. Nos. 51 & 52 North Market street, will be delivered the day following.

Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscribers,

J. & F. WINSHIP.

October 11, 1843.

NONANTUM HILL.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

Apple Trees of fine sizes, Peach Trees, in extensive numbers and of varieties most superior, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine Trees of new and most highly esteemed kinds.

Franconia Raspberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries—of kinds most approved. The descriptive Catalogue for 1843 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and Honey Suckles; yellow Harrison and other Roses; Tree and other splendid Pœonies of different colors. Also, Myatt's Victoria and other new kinds of Rhubarb, &c. &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and Trees when so ordered will be securely packed in matts and moss for safe transport to all distant places, and delivered in the city by the wagon which goes thither daily, or shipped to order, or pr. rail road. Or orders may be left with Joseph Breck & Co. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Oct. 24, 1843.

H. VANDINE'S NURSERY, CAMBRIDGEPORT.

The Subscriber offers for sale a fine assortment of choice *Pear*, *Plum* and *Peach Trees*; also Gooseberry and Raspberry bushes; fine *Isabella* and *Catawba Grape Vines*, from two to four years old, Shrubbery, &c.

H. VANDINE.

November 4, 1843.

SPLENDID BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from Holland, a large and well selected assortment of DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS, among which are the following:—

Hyacinths, of every color and variety.

Tulips, do. do. do. do. do.

Polyanthus Narcissus, Narcissus, Jonquills, Ranunculus, Anemones, Iris, Crocuses, of all colors.

Gladiolus, Lillies, &c. &c.

Those who wish for fine Bulbs will do well to call and examine the above, as they are a choice selected lot, and will give universal satisfaction. Orders should be forwarded soon to the subscribers, 51 and 52 North Market Street, office of the N. E. Farmer.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nov. 1.

PRINCE'S LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES, AT FLUSHING.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO. offer for sale Fruit Trees of large size, of the most estimable varieties, and warranted exact to their names. 10,000 Quinces 3 feet high, at $20 per hundred, and 2½ feet high at $16 per hundred. China Roses, 250 varieties, embracing all the classes of Bourbon Nosette, Bengal Daily, Tea, Microphylla, Banksii, Hybrid, Perpetual, Multiflora, &c., and comprising above one hundred new varieties not yet inserted in the American Catalogues, at the following low rates:—25 varieties one each for $9; 50 varieties, one each for $16; 100 varieties, one each for $30. One hundred Plants comprising 50 varieties, two each for $25. Trees Roses of 50 varieties at $9 per dozen. Chrysanthemums, 20 odd varieties for $5. 20 new varieties, (many selling at $1 each,) for $7. Chinese Azaleas, large Flowering Plants, 8 varieties at $5 per dozen, and smaller Plants of 20 other new and very rare varieties at $6 per dozen. Splendid Pœonies, 25 varieties for $10.

WILLIAM R. PRINCE CO.

Lin. Bot. Garden and Nurseries, Flushing, Nov. 2d, 1843.

DURHAM BULL.

A full blooded Short Horn—for sale by

J. BRECK & CO.

Nov. 8. 4t

MISCELLANEOUS.

SONG

Written for the occasion of the Agricultural Address at the 16th Anniversary of the American Institute.

BY RUFUS DAWES.

AIR—*Auld Lang Syne.*

When o'er the briny ocean-wave,
From dark oppression's strand,
Our pilgrim fathers found a home
Upon this western land—
"God speed the plow!" the heroes cried,
"God speed the noble plow!"
And echo, through two hundred years,
Cries, "Speed the noble plow!"

The gloomy forest heard the voice,
And bowed before the blade;
While Plenty shouted after Toil,
Who labored with the spade—
"God speed the primal gift to man,
"God speed the noble plow!"
And echo, through two hundred years,
Cries, "Speed the noble plow!"

Now, midst impenetrable wilds,
Like magic, sprang today
Wide fields of yellow-waving corn,
That, smiling, seemed to say—
"God speed the primal gift to man,
"God speed the noble plow!"
And echo, through two hundred years,
Cries, "Speed the noble plow!"

Then Commerce, with her million wings,
Exulting owned her birth,
And cried, while plowing through the seas,
She turned to mother earth—
"God speed the primal gift to man,
"God speed the noble plow!"
And echo, through all time proclaims,
"God speed the noble plow!"

All wealth, all glory worth the name,
All happiness and peace,
Springs from the furrowed land that yields
To Labor rich increase:
Then speed the primal gift to man,
God speed the noble plow—
And may God's blessing rest upon
The venerable plow!

Use of the Beard.—A writer in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, says:

"By recurring to the customs of the ancients both previous and for a long period subsequent to the time of our Saviour, it will be seen that it was customary to wear the hair and beard long. We also learn from the best authorities, that diseases of the the throat and chest, as well as scrofula and analogous complaints, were of very rare occurrence among them. Indeed, we believe it to be a fact which cannot be controverted, that, with those nations where the hair and beard are worn long, the people are more hardy and robust, and much less subject to diseases, particularly of a pulmonary character, than those who shave. The Turk, the Russ, the Greenlander, the Persian, &c., have been nearly exempt from bronchial and lung complaints, in comparison with the European and American.

The fashion of shaving the beard, like many other foolish and injurious customs of civilized life, has often originated from absurd and ridiculous causes. Among the first who practiced it were the soldiers of Alexander the Great, who were commanded to remove their beards, in order that they might not serve as handles to their enemies in battle. When Louis XIII. ascended the throne of France, in 1656, it was the custom of the inhabitants to allow their faces to remain as their Creator made them. This monarch, however, was a beardless youth, and thus in order to ape royalty, shaving was introduced and beards proscribed. In Spain, also, was the fashion introduced in a similar manner. Philip V. was a beardless boy, and therefore for fashion's sake, did his subjects, hitherto noble and manly in appearance, reduce themselves to this unnatural and childish state.

The hair being a bad conductor of caloric, is admirably calculated to retain the heat of those parts which it covers, and to protect the important organs within from the effects of cold and the constant atmospheric vicissitudes to which man must be exposed. With a long and heavy beard, a man can brave with impunity the 'peltings of the pitiless storm,' and bid defiance to the cold winds of winter, while a shaven and unguarded throat must succumb to the piercing blast."

[To "the ridiculous and absurd causes" above specified, in which customs have originated, it might have been added, that the fashion of wearing the hair long about the ears, was originated (or revived) within a few years, it is stated, by a fellow in Paris, who had the misfortune to have his ears *cropped* for some criminal act—and, to "triumph over his accident," he permitted his hair to grow sufficiently long to conceal his shame. Perhaps the *moustache* was the ingenious device of some person who had a deformed or ungainly lip. However this may be, this latter fashion is not without its use—for, according to Blackwood (and sensible people generally,) "it affords a ready means of distinguishing between a *man* and an *ape*."

PATENT CORN SHELLER.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nov. 1.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of Cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nov. 1.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

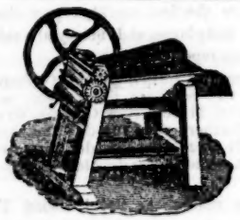
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentymine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

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21 School Street.